



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

One of the worst phases of the outbreak is that 2 of those attacked are Jamaican negroes, who are considered racially immune from fever. The disease undoubtedly exists in a particularly virulent form.

A short time ago one ward at Ancon Hospital was sufficient to contain suspects; now 3 wards are necessary to accommodate them.

Besides yellow fever, malaria is exceedingly prevalent; as many as 30 cases a day have been admitted to hospital.

All possible precautions are being taken and the city of Panama is undergoing another complete fumigation. Had not the sanitary authorities already accomplished such valuable and useful work, the yellow-fever situation now, at the beginning of the wet season, would be indeed appalling.

Report from Bocas del Toro, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports as follows: Week ended June 16, 1905. Present officially estimated population not obtainable, 3 deaths; prevailing disease, malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage.
June 10	J. B. Camors	Colon		3	0	(a)
11	Preston	New Orleans	34	2	6	
12	Herald	Colon		6	0	(a)
14	Bound Brook	Mobile	33	0	0	
15	Fort Gaines	do	21	1	0	
16	Beverly	New Orleans	42	2	2	

a Not inspected.

PERU.

Report from Callao—Precautionary disinfection of steamship Chile—Smallpox on vessels from Chilean ports—Plague on coasting vessel—Plague in Callao and Payta.

Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports, June 12, as follows:

Referring to my report of June 8 concerning a probable case of plague on the steamship *Chile*, I have the honor to state that in addition to the usual precautions the decks were scrubbed down with bichloride of mercury, the bedding and other effects of the fore-castle crew disinfected, and the fore-castle fumigated with sulphur. The holds were given the usual fumigation before the vessel sailed. This work was done by the Peruvian authorities under Doctor Arce's direction, service representatives being present and aiding. A suspicious case (a member of the crew) was removed from the vessel and isolated at my request, but proved not to be plague. This vessel had a case of smallpox on board just before leaving Valparaiso. The entire personnel were revaccinated here and at Ilo.

The Chilean steamship *Aconcagua* arrived yesterday from Chilean ports with 2 cases of smallpox on board. The vessel was treated by the Peruvian authorities.